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REMARKS

By the present response, claims 1, 7, 11 and 19 have been amended, and claims 4-5, 9-10, 16-17 and 21-22 have been canceled. Thus, after the present amendment, claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-15 and 18-20 remain in the present application. Reconsideration and allowance of outstanding claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-15 and 18-20 in view of the above amendments and the following remarks are respectfully requested.

A. Rejections of Claims 1-22 under 35 USC §102(e)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-22 under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication Number US 2002/0042909 A1 to Van Gageldonk, et al. ("Van Gageldonk"). For the reasons discussed below, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention, as defined by independent claims 1, 7, 11, and 19, is patentably distinguishable over Van Gageldonk.

As disclosed in the present application, conventional approaches in the processor architecture field do not adequately address the problem of consumption of chip area for wide buses, such as wide "move" buses linking various register file banks. Various embodiments according to the present invention address and overcome the need in the art for speeding up the very long instruction word ("VLIW") processor architecture, reducing power consumption, and reducing chip area while accommodating multiple register file banks and multiple execution units.

Embodiments according to the present invention, as shown in Figure 2 of the present application, include first and second register file banks. The first register file bank comprises a first plurality of read ports, and the second register file bank comprises a second plurality of read ports. A first data path block comprises a first plurality of execution units, and a second data path block comprises a second plurality of execution units. A first plurality of buses couple the first plurality of read ports to each of the first and second data path blocks. A second plurality of buses couple the second plurality of read ports to each of the first and second data path blocks. An operand residing in the first plurality of read ports is concurrently accessed by the first plurality of execution units in the first data path block and by the second plurality of execution units in the second data path block.

In a conventional VLIW processor there are "move" buses that carry source operands from one register file bank to the other. This architecture consumes one or more additional clock cycles and accordingly reduces the operating speed of the conventional VLIW processor. Additionally, transfer of a source operand in this manner results in significant additional power consumption in the conventional VLIW processor since a "toggling" of potentially all of the bits (e.g. 64 bits) in a move bus might occur in order to complete the transfer of the source operand between register file banks. See, for example, present application at page 11, and Figure 1.

There are advantageously no move buses in the VLIW processor according to embodiments of the present invention, as explicitly set forth in the present application and

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the pending claims. See, for example, present application at page 14 and independent claim 1. In the present embodiments, due to the fact that operands are delivered directly from either register file bank to either data path block, the additional clock cycle required to move an operand from one register file bank to the other register file bank prior to the delivery of the operand to the destination data path block is eliminated. Since operands do not go through move buses 170 and 172 (shown in Figure 1 of the present application), increased speed is achieved due to the elimination of the additional clock cycle existing in a conventional VLIW processor. Moreover, the charging and discharging of these buses for the purpose of accomplishing a move is avoided, and as such, a substantial power savings is achieved. Thus, by replacing move buses 170 and 172 (Figure 1 of the present application) in a conventional VLIW processor with read buses 260, 262, 264, and 266 in VLIW processor 200 (Figure 2 of the present application), embodiments of the invention achieve increased speed and reduced power without increasing the required chip area.

In contrast, Van Gageldonk is directed to a retargetable compiler where various instruction sets allow the use of particular functional units and register files. As such, Van Gageldonk fails to disclose the power and space efficient bus architecture defined by amended independent claims 1, 7, 11 and 19. For example, as seen in Figure 2 of the present application, data path blocks 212 and 214 are configured such that they are only able to write data to an adjacent (i.e. a respective) register file bank. Data path block 212, for example, can only write to register file bank 252 and not to register file bank 254. Furthermore, the bus architecture defined by amended independent claims 1, 7, 11 and 19

allows other data path blocks, for example data path block 214 in Figure 2, to read particular data written to other “remote” registers. Accordingly, data in a particular register file bank is equally available to both data path blocks 212 and 214. This feature is advantageous because the 32-bit wide write buses 162 and 164 (seen in Figure 1 of the present application) that are found in conventional VLIW processors can be eliminated, saving considerable chip area.

Van Gageldonk, however, merely discloses a general diagram (seen in Figure 1) that only indicates the availability of register file RF1' to both functional unit clusters UC1 and UC2. More specifically, Van Gageldonk does not teach the particular interconnections that exist between RF1' and any physical registers that might be contained therein. Therefore, the present invention is patentably distinguishable over Van Gageldonk. The Examiner has referred to Van Gageldonk, paragraph 0026, lines 18-22, as purportedly disclosing that each unit cluster of Van Gageldonk can access operands from either register file RF1' (the visible register file) or register file RF1 (the invisible register file). However, as disclosed in Van Gageldonk, even if operands were available from both RF1' and RF1 register files, only during “a complete instruction set for the time-critical parallel code” register files other than RF1' can be viewed. See, for example, paragraph 0026 of Van Gageldonk. Moreover, Van Gageldonk does not even specifically mention register file RF1 as one of those other register files that can be viewed only during “a complete instruction set for the time-critical parallel code.”

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For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention as defined by amended independent claims 1, 7, 11, and 19 is not taught, disclosed, or suggested by the art of record. As such, the claims depending from amended independent claims 1, 7, 11, and 19 are, *a fortiori*, also patentable for at least the reasons presented above and also for additional limitations contained in each dependent claim.

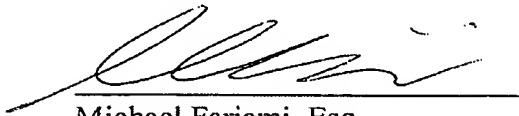
B. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing reasons, the present invention, as defined by amended independent claims 1, 7, 11, and 19, and the claims depending therefrom, is patentably distinguishable over the art cited by the Examiner. As such, and for all the foregoing reasons, an early Notice of Allowance directed to claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-15 and 18-20 remaining in the present application is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully Submitted,
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